

## SENATOR LATIMER ON IMMIGRATION.

Gives his Views on a Subject Now Much Discussed.

### MATTER IS MISUNDERSTOOD.

"Discussion of Public Questions a Privilege to be Exercised and a Duty Not to be Shirked."

Senator A. C. Latimer came up from Belton yesterday and spent the day in the city with his friends. A great many people were in from the country in attendance upon the Farmers Movement and on business, and, as is always the case when Senator Latimer is in Anderson, he was the center of crowds during the day. He discussed national and State politics in his accustomed manner, and everything he said was listened to with attention.

Senator Latimer is very hopeful of democratic success this fall. He is a strong advocate of Judge Parker, and thinks he is the very best man that could have been nominated. He was a Parker man long before the convention met.

The senator was seen during the day by a representative of the Daily Mail and was asked for an interview.

"Well, what do you want me to talk about?" he replied.

"Sure," said the newspaper man, "that you give your views on the immigration movement. This question seems to be discussed a great deal just now."

"Well," replied the senator, deliberately, "you know I have never been backward about expressing my views. That is a privilege I will always exercise, and it is at the same time a duty that I will never shirk. I do not want to interfere in a campaign in which I am not interested, and I do not want what I am going to say to be construed as being for or against any candidates or set of candidates. It would not be right for me to interfere in any other race, and besides, that is a job that I would not relish if the way was open for me."

"But, as you say, I am a public officer, and a public servant, and it is my duty as such to give information on public questions wherever it is in my power to do so, and I will willingly comply with your request."

Senator Latimer then dictated the following interview for the Daily Mail to a stenographer, and it is printed just as it fell from his lips:

"The subject of immigration is one that is attracting the attention of all of our people at this time, and is a subject that I feel sure is not thoroughly understood by the people. A man who would make the argument that the 'riff-raff' and 'scum' of Europe are to be dumped in upon our people in Anderson county, or South Carolina, or any part of the United States, shows his utter ignorance of the national law upon this subject. Congress and the legislature of South Carolina have passed acts prohibiting the Chinese from coming to America, and also all foreigners who are not Anglo-Saxons, or who are not able to pay their expenses in coming to this country, and have not sufficient means to prevent their becoming a tax upon the people. All foreigners who come here must have a knowledge of our language or of our institutions, and our form of government, and be able to demonstrate to the American immigration commissioner the fact that they are fit to make American citizens. The law is very strict in its provision against aiding foreigners in coming to America; in other words, there is a heavy penalty against corporations or individuals furnishing money to pay the transportation and expenses of those who desire to come into this country. So this national law prevents the riff-raff of Europe from entering upon American soil. I speak with some authority for I am a member of the committee on immigration in the senate."

"In my judgment, the only hope under the threatening situation to prevent our representation in congress and in the Electoral College, is to increase the white population of the South. Although Mr. Crumpacker has been trying for four years to have his bill for the reduction of our representation in congress considered, the leaders of the republican party have strenuously opposed its consideration. The president's attitude on this subject, forcing the issue in the national political platform over the opposition of most of the republican leaders demonstrates to my mind, that if the republicans are elected in the present contest our representation in congress will be reduced in proportion to the disfranchised vote of the South. In a word, we have in South Carolina 140,000 negroes of voting age, or between 700,000 and 800,000 negro population, upon which we now have representation in congress and the Electoral College. If our representation be based upon the actual voting strength of our people, as is proposed in the Crumpacker or Roosevelt plan, out of the seven members of congress that we now have we will lose at least three representatives from this State, and the representatives in the Electoral College will be reduced in the same proportion, thus destroying our voice and vote in the house of representatives. The advantages offered to the young men of the State by such an institution are invaluable."

Let no future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.

## MR. LEWIS W. PARKER ON MILL SITUATION.

Discusses Several Phases in Interesting Way.

### CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

Denies He Might Import Fall River on Foreign Help—Says Help Here Best in the World.

Columbia State, 24.

Mr. Lewis W. Parker, president of four cotton mills here and head of several other mills in the up-country, talked freely and in an interesting way yesterday to a representative of The State concerning the cotton mill situation and the prospects for the coming season.

"I do not think," said Mr. Parker, "that there is an excess of production in the same sense that there is a considerable accumulation of goods. At the same time, buyers of cotton goods have become impressed with the thought that there is a large accumulation of goods and have been indisposed to make purchases, believing that the large accumulation which they thought existed would have the effect of causing lower prices of goods."

"The last season has been one of the most remarkable in the history of cotton manufacturing, and probably the most difficult to the manufacturer. In the last year cotton has advanced eight cents a pound, to fall again nearly as much. Cotton goods for awhile responded in a measure to the advance in cotton, and considerable sales were made at prices seven and eight cents a pound above those now existing. The result is that, with the considerable fall in price which has occurred, buyers find themselves with more or less goods on hand to a very high basis. In consequence for the last few months they have been pursuing strictly either a hand to mouth policy, or when buying in any quantity, have been, as the phrase is used, 'averaging down.' In other words, each purchase of goods is made simply with the view of reducing the price of goods previously purchased, and by low purchasing, securing an average upon which it was hoped some profit could be made. In certain lines there is now some improvement, and of heavier goods for export, considerable purchases have been made for fall delivery. In the meantime, pending this demand for goods, it became very important to make public the curtailment in production being made by the mills, in order to have the buyers appreciate the possibility of a short supply when demand arose."

"I do not think the curtailment has been any hardship to the cotton mill employes, for there has been during the whole season more or less scarcity of help among the mills, so that all employes who desire work have been at all times able to secure it. At some mills the employes have welcomed the temporary shut down as giving them a short rest."

"No effort has been made in most of the mills to change the wage scale at all, consequent upon the low price of goods. In some communities where wages were unusually high when war was on, the mills have generally reduced wages to a parity with the general average, but a distinguishing feature of southern cotton mill work in contrast with that of Fall River is that the work is steady and the pay consequently constant. For many years Fall River and other eastern manufacturing centres have had alternate periods of production and shut down. So such conditions exist with the mills of this State, which, with few exceptions, have run constantly, though at times, of course, without profit."

We have during the last month reduced our production to about three-fourths of the normal production, but this has not been a disadvantage to the employes, for many have been given thereby an opportunity to rest, which was needed. We expect in a few weeks to again put the mills to full production."

"Personally, I anticipate a good season this fall. The cotton crop of this community, it seems to me, will be large, though the prices will be fairly high as contrasting with the prices existing prior to the last two years."

"I am glad to say that all suits involving the mills have all been dismissed and satisfactory settlements made with all litigants, and no reason why the mills of Columbia should not be successful if the mills in other communities in the State are."

### NO FOREIGN LABOR WANTED.

"There is a report current that you are going to introduce foreign labor into the mills here, and it is currently reported that you are about to bring any truth in this report?"

"None whatever. We regard our employes, who are natives, as a rule, of this community, as the best class of cotton mill employes in the world. We certainly have no desire to displace them with any other character of help, and such a question has not even been considered by us. There is a great contrast between the relations of the southern cotton mill corporation and their help and that existing in Fall River and other eastern communities. I am glad to say that the relations between the employer and employee are generally most pleasant and free from friction. Even if there were no other reasons, we should consider most carefully before introducing help from Fall River or other such points."

"As a matter of fact, however, there is no desire on our part for such help, and there has not been the slightest effort, nor will there be, to secure it. We are satisfied with the people now in our employ, and, as stated, regard them the best class of employes in the world."

## MR. AIKEN'S POSITION AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Editor: I have learned that the national immigration bill, and my speech in support of it, has attracted comment and some criticism in certain sections of this district at this time. Some of those who see "spooks" in the bill claim that its purpose is to bring in a foreign element who would compete with our mill people.

A large proportion of Anderson's population is engaged in manufacturing. They have made this county one of the first in the South, and they deserve in great all the commendation of the whole people. I am opposed unalterably to any measure detrimental to their interests, but in the spirit of fairness we must first be convinced that such a measure is detrimental to their interests.

Careful examination of both the bill and of my speech on immigration reveals not one line indicating a policy which is in any sense detrimental to the interests of mill people. The whole tenor of my speech advocates the introduction of farm laborers and farm owners, and that, too, in sections of the country which are wasting away for lack of sufficient intelligent white labor to properly cultivate the soil. The bill has no bearing on immigration further than to guard against the influx of worthless immigrants, and to provide a means of selecting the best amongst those whom the U. S. government has already admitted. While the measure is an excellent one, and could result only in good in selecting a high class population to take the places of those who have turned from farming to the manufacturing field, still it does not and cannot compel any State to take advantage of it that does not elect to do so. In case a State should elect to avail itself of the provisions of such a law the bill requires that the State's government shall furnish the State's agents with quarters and such information as will enable him to guard against worthless immigrants in his selections. The bill is in every sense discriminative and restrictive in its provisions and narrows rather than widens the doors to immigrants. The fact is, the good people who now operate our cotton mills were once the main stay of our farming population and in consequence of their change to other occupations, farm lands are left unprofitable. The bill is in every sense discriminative and restrictive in its provisions and narrows rather than widens the doors to immigrants. The fact is, the good people who now operate our cotton mills were once the main stay of our farming population and in consequence of their change to other occupations, farm lands are left unprofitable.

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Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and none out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Obe Withner, a prominent dealer in Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by all drug stores. Abbeville: H. H. Young, Due West; J. W. Morrish, Mt. Carmel.

You have to acknowledge the corn. My judgment is the best; there is no clear like the corn you never been able to get a dollar to stand against it. I know it is grating on your nerves, but your customers demand it, and you have to have it and can buy it from Speed's Drug Store, agents for factory. Paracrem for burns, insect bites and a kind of eruptions. Have you tried it? A. Milford's Drug Store.

### BILLIQUENESS IS DANGEROUS.

When the bile is not flowing freely into the bowels, it is taken up by the blood and is deposited in all parts of the body. Every important organ, infatigable tissue of the body even to the skin layers, are affected by the poison laden bile. It causes the liver to become diseased, weakens the lungs and kidneys and invites disease germs. It affects the heart, stomach and bowels causing marked functional disturbances that may result in disease. A bilious or jaundiced condition of the system is very dangerous and should be corrected at once. Riddle's Liver Tablets speedily cure biliousness. They act specifically on the liver, bile bladder, bile duct and the bowels. They never fail to cure liver and bowel troubles. Price per box, containing 50 tablets, 25 cents. C. A. Milford.

## THRESHERS.

WE HAVE A FULL STOCK OF THE WELL KNOWN

### Farquhar Threshers

—AND—

### Ajax Portable Engines

—AND CAN MAKE PROMPT SHIPMENT. PRICES RIGHT. CATALOG ON REQUEST.

### GIBBES MACHINERY CO.,

COLUMBIA, S. C.



## A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

in favor of Briebahn's bread should be carried out in every household in celebration of July 4th. This bread is the very best that can be had for love or money, and there is no better time to reform your bread supply than on our great National Holiday.

## J. W. Briebahn,

Proprietor.

## Charleston and Western Short Line.

Schedule in effect July 17, 1904.

Lv Greenwood	12 44 pm
Lv Laurens	2 07 pm
Lv Spartanburg	3 25 pm
Lv Columbia	4 40 pm
Lv Charleston	6 00 pm
Lv Asheville (So. Ry.)	7 15 am
Lv Hendersonville	8 10 am
Lv Greensboro	9 25 am
Lv Spartanburg (C&W)	10 10 am
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